

anti-Administration men, except where there Fen were seated. This was the case in the Cay-aga, Oneida, Orieans, and Westchester contests. The civil service ideas which the Cleveland men had written out, and which they tried to have the Committee on Besolutions insert in the platform were excluded, and the declara-tions of the Tammany platform were adopted as a compromise for something more distaste-ful to the Cleveland men. Anti-Administration men in abundance were elected to the State Committee, and the Cloveland men had the organization of the committee postponed by appeals to the courtesy of the committee-men, through fear that should the vote be taken on Chairman at once Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy might be elected Chairman, instead of D, Cady Herrick of Albany. The only thing the Cleveland men had all their own way was the resolution endorsing the President. They were allowed to write what they pleased. They did so, and the difference between the views expressed about civil service reform in the resolution endorsing Cleveland and the decided stand of the civil service plank in fa-vor of the ideas of the Tammany Hall platform shows that while Cleveland's friends were al-lowed to be as fulsome as they chose in their ealogy of him, the heart of the party is not with the President. The Convention virtually declares its belief that a majority of the members of the party, were they to be polled, would repudiate the way in which the President administers the Federal Civil Service laws.

The fighting was not done in the Convention.

but in committee. Both the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Contested Seats were in session from yesterday after-noon until this morning without more than enough recess for the committeemen to get sorpething to eat. The Committee on Resolutions met at 4 P. M. yesterday. A sub-committee, consisting of William Dorsheimer, Edward Cooper, Nelson J. Waterbury, F. B. Spinola, and John Devlin of New York, A. L. Jenks of Brocklyn, Myron H. Peck, E. Danforth, and M. H. Northrup was appointed to prepare the piatform. Almost every member of the committee had the draft of a plat-form in his pocket, and the discussion violent. The sub-committee should reported at 6 o'clock last evening. The committee met and received news from the sub-committee that they had not agreed. The committee met again at 10 o'clock, but the sub-committee had not yet agreed. They met again at midnight, and the on a tariff plank, and that was all. The com-mittee then decided to go to bed, and some of the sub-committee went to bed, too, while others stayed up and tried to put things in

shape for this morning.

This morning the committee met at 9 o'clock and the sub-committee earlier. There was a wrangle in the sub-committee. Mr. Dorsbeimer and Mr. Waterbury did not agree in many particulars. Mr. Dorsheimer made some remarks about Mr. Waterbury being a fossil, and Mr. Waterbury expressed the opinion that Mr. Dorshelmer was a bulldozer. The subcommittee might have gone on forever had not the committee finally taken charge itself. The planks endorsing Cleveland and Hill, favoring the reduction of taxes the protection of immigrants, the improvement of the canals, home rule for Ireland, and the labor resolutions were adopted, after some discussion about the wording and arrangement, which had caused most of the trouble in the sub-committee. Mr. Cooper-offered a resolution against Henry George, which was not adopted, as it was considered to be needless. Other resolutions were rejected because it was the desire not to make the platform too long. On the civil service plank there was a square fight. There was nothing in the rest of the platform to excite the friends or enemies of the Administration. In the sub-committee not much time had been spent over the civil service plank, as the prominent Cleveland men had the majority, but in the full committee there was a discussion as to the stand the party should take on the civil service question. Mr. Dorsheimer offered this resolution, which would satisfy the Administration and was the least the Cleveland people thought the President entitled to:

The Democracy of New York reiterate their vindication of the civil service as m the United States which avoring the reduction of taxes, the protection The Democracy of New York releases their vindica-tion of the civil service law in the United States which applies to only a small part of the Federal service, and the State of Sew York, and their purpose to uphold both, but we insist that the executive rules and regula-tions to enforce either of these laws shall neither re-triet for onlarge the intention of the law-making powers as see forth in the language employed in those statutes. The Tammany Hall delegates opposed this bold statement, and offered the following

Amendment:

We declare that popular control of the public service is an essential element of a republican form of government and we condenn all laws. State or Federal, which tend to impair the vigor of suffrage or limit the pewer of officers chosen by the people to remove, appoint, and control their own subordinates.

The vote on the amendment was nine to ten, and city it was lost, some of the committeemen thinking it was not sufficiently courteous to the President in its wording. George H. Forster of Tammany Hall then made the motion that the Tammany amendment should be inserted as a substitute for the Dorshelmer resolution, with a prefix saying "that while we have confidence in President Cleveland we declare," &c. In this shape it passed cleven to eight. Mr. Waterbury was one of those voting in favor of the Tammany resolution after the prefix was made. Mr. Dorshelmer and other Cleveland men voted "No," and with them were some men who thought the resolution too strong. One of the Tammany men then moved to adjourn, as the divil service plank was the last one to be discussed by the committee. The motion was about to be carried when Mr. Dorshelmer sad that he, as Chairman of the committee, would be expected to present the platform, and he refused to present any such civil service plank. If the committee were going to have such a slur on the policy of the President in the platform they would have to select somebody else to make its report. Then it was voted 10 to 9, to take a recess to give Mr. Dorshelmer time to think it over or to fix up a compromise plank. The Convention was still waiting for the committee to finish its work. A messenger was sent to the Convention to summon the other members of the committee on Platform, and when the time of the recess expired there was a full attendance of the committee on. The Tammany men said that they were willing to alter the language of the plank to the phrases used in the fammany Hall platform. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dorshelmer objected, and, after a great deal of the civil service laws of the United States and of the flate of the way by a discussion, the following plank was adopted by a vote of 2 to 1: The vote on the amendment was nine to ten

discussion. the following plank was adopted by a vote of 2 to 1:

The Democracy of New York reiterate their support of the civil service laws of the United States and of the state of New York, and their purpose to uphoid them belief of New York, and their purpose to uphoid them the control of the civil service laws and the left service laws and the differences of epinion which saist in relation the state of the company of the civil service laws and the differences of epinion which saist in relation thereto the season that subject one which might properly be submitted to the popular vote.

This olank Chairman Dorsbeimer was willing to present, and at about 12 o'clock the committee adjourned. The original Cleveland plank had been abandoned long before, and lank had been abandoned long before, and the Cleveland men were thankful that they were let off as easily as they were, considering the temper of the committee. Had if not been or the personal regard the committeemen ave for ex-alayor conjectible plank would not have been so changed to some the language. The action of the Committee on Resolutions was a blow which the Cleveland men idea not recover from in the Convention. They were glad it was no worse when they sound what the real scattlement of the party was labyout what the real scattlement of the party was labyout what the real scattlement of the party was

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION RUN BY
ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEN.

The Real Test was in the Committee on Resclutions, which Essased to Endorse the Administrations of the President dia not control the Democratic Convention of the State of New York. The temporary Chairman was an anti-Andministration man, whose iriends carrier, Monroe county against the efforts of the Federal Postmaster and Internal Revenue Collector. The same man was permanent Chairman. The only office for which there was a conject went to the work of the Monroe county against the efforts of the Federal Postmaster and Internal Revenue Collector. The same man was permanent Chairman, The only office for which there was a conject went to the work of the Monroe county against the efforts of the Federal Postmaster and Internal Revenue Collector. The same man was permanent Chairman, The only office for which there was a conject went to the law partner of Assembly in every contest between Administration and anti-Administration men, except where there was a conject went to the law partner of Assembly. In every contest between Administration and anti-Administration men, except where there were seated.

The Baratoga Convention Run By American Administration and anti-Administration men, except where there were a conject of postmaster and Internal Revenue Collector. The same man was permanent Chairman, a warm friend of Gov. Hill's, and the Democratic leader in the Assembly. In every contest between Administration and anti-Administration men, except where there were a ground for doubt, the anti-Clevoland circle paper contests, and then be worked of showing up Irving Hall to the work of the part o

success for the last four years would have been impossible.

Police Justice Powers did the main part of the work of showing up Irving Hall to the country delegates in the light in which it is regarded in New York. He charged Irving Hall with having extorted money from the State Committee last fall as the price of their support of Peckham.

Mr. Nooney said the charge Judge Powers had made was false; that he had heard the charge last fail and wrote to Judge Peckham asking about it. He had received a letter from Judge Peckham denying any knowledge of the story, and assuring Irving Hall that he did not believe that their support of him had been purchased. Mr. Nooney added that he thought Judge Power was too intelligent a man to believe anything that was so evidently false.

Col. Fellows asked him if Irving Hall had not been used as an agent for the bulying of the Labor vote to support Peckham, and what had been done with the money that Irving Hall is reported to have received for that purpose. Mr. Nooney replied to him as he had to Judge Power.

Seme of the rural delegates, especially those

reported to have received for that purpose. Mr. Nooney replied to him as he had to Judge Power.

Some of the rural delegates, especially those from Brooklyn, seemed to take some stock in the defence of Irving Hall that Mr. Noorey made, and one of the country committeemen told Mr. Nooney that though in the form in which their contest appeared—that of claiming the whole reventy-two delegates and eight committeemen of New York—their contest could not be recognized, if they would put in a claim for one committeeman and contest the delegates of one district the committee would consider their claim.

Irving Hall retired to the Worden House and held a meeting to talk it over. They regarded the proposition as a trap, as under the Cookran resolution, the committeemen whose seats were contested were unable to vote on their own contest, thus barring out the eight Tammany and County Democracy committeemen, while if Irving Hall should contest only one district, the other seven men could vote against Irving Hall. It was therefore resolved not to accept the suggestion of the committeeman, but to tell the committee that if they were in earnest Irving Hall would be satisfied with one committeeman and ten delegates. They thought they were too sharp, and had discovered a way to put the Committee on Contested Seats in a hole.

Mr. Nooney carried back the report to the committee and found that he had irritated the country members by assuming that they were trying to lay a trap for Irving Hall. He then said that he was willing to choose one district. At first he chose the sixth, and finally the Reventh, which is personally held by Bourke Cockran.

Judge Power asked him if he had decided on the Seventh, He said he had. Judge Power

cussion. The report was adopted without appreciable dissent after the previous question had been ordered.

Congressman Timothy J. Campbell made the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. The temporary Chairman and working Secretaries were continued and a long string of ornamental Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was announced. Mr. Raines briefly thanked the Convention for the honor.

Anthony Barrett, one of the Brooklyn members of the Committee on Contested Seats, offered a resolution that all county committees adopt uniform rules for the selection of delegates and the holding of primaries, and that the qualifications of voters at the primaries about be the same all over the State, Judge Claney and Thomas F. Gilroy raised points of order that the Chairman overruled. The Tammany men said that the rules of the primaries could best be determined by each locality. Judge Clancy moved to lay the motion on the table, and it was carried by a vote of the delegates of the cities against the rural delegates. A recess was then taken until the Committee on Resolutions should be ready to report. The delegates was the taken until after 1 o'clock, when the members of the committee drove up in a carriage, and Mr. Raines called the Convention to order again. Mr. Dorshelmer presented the report. He first read the following resolutions:

Warrasa Since the Democratic party of New York last men in convention it has lost by death its hooved states men in convention it has lost by death its hooved states.

Dorshelmer presented the report. He first read the following resolutions:

Whereas, Since the Democratic party of New York last men in convention it has lost by death its honored statesmen, Horatio Neymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and within the period many other able leaders have finished the work committed to their hands:

Resolved, That the names of Tilden, Saymour, Hendricks, NcClellan, and Hancock are those of great and upright men, which recall the shonor to be won in faithful public service, while the remembrance of them requires all other Democrats to aid in maintaining and advancing the standard of integrity which they sustained.

Resolved, That upon this first assemblage of a Democratic Convention for the State since the retirement of Mr. Manning from the Treasury Department, we desire to express our admiration of the wisdom and success which marked his administration of that Department.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Dorshelmer then read the platform, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, The unnecessary Federal taxation of the

Whereus, The unnecessary Federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded \$100,000,000 and unneces-sary taxation is unjust taxation; therefore the De-mocracy of New York demand that Federal taxmocracy of New York demand that Federal taxation be straightway reduced by a sum not
less than \$100,000,000 a year, and also respectfully urge upon Congress that a measure shall be
adopted which will, in the language of the President's
inaugural address, "relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of
capital invested and workingmen employed in american industries." The taxes to be first reduced or altogether removed are those on imported raw materials,
which now assist and promote foreign competition with
ourselves in our own markets, and prevent or hinder
the sale of our surplus products in foreign marthe sale of our surplus products in foreign mar-kets. Along with those taxes should be forth-with remitted or reduced the taxation which increases the cost to our wage carners of the common necessaries of life, and the price of the common daily clothing of all our people. Besides these there are several hundred articles among the 4.182 articles now taxed which should be swept off the tax list into the free list, thereby diminishing the cost of collecting all our seaport taxes and casting away those which are petty needless, and vexatious we also urge an immediate anactment of the membrane of the machinery for her called the commission of the control of the contr creases the cost to our wage earners of the common

common, if they shall be faithfully executed by the proper Federal and State authorities, require present enlargement or amendment.

The Democracy of New York reiterates their support of the Civil Service laws of the United States and of the State of New York, and their purpose to uphoid them both. In view of the radical change in administrative methods which grow out of the Civil Service laws, and the differences of opinion which exist is relation thereto, we deem the subjections which might appropriately be authorited to the positiar vot.

Notwithstanding the decided decrease in the ordinary expeditures not of the control of t

ation.
We assert the right of local relf-government for citics, and demand that the Lexisiature shall provide general laws for the exercise of that right.
We heartily approve of such lexistation as shall give the fullest protection against simulated products to the farm and dairy interests.
The oppressive hours of labor demanded of their emitted.

the fullest protection against simulated products to the farm and darly interests.

The oppressive hours of labor demanded of their employees by many corporations deriving large profits from the use of public streets or land acquired for spolic use, should be so regulated by law that no paors than ten hours shall be required for a day's work, side all corporations, other than municipal, should be required to pay their employees, whose wares are by the day, size a state of the property of the people, which in the past has inaugurated and carried through all logistation of genuine and lasting benefit to those who work for wages, is always ready to tavor such less islation as may be justly required to protect and promote their interests and welfare.

New York State now enjoys the benefit of a Democratic State administration which has well fulfilled the trust committed to it by the electors in 1856. In every branch of the State dovernment under Democratic control the law have been carried into effect with riser and pledge to him our full confidence and support.

The Democracy of New York approves the Administration of David B Hill, Governor of New York and pledge to him our full confidence and support.

The Democracy of New York approves the Administration of Orover Cleveland, President of the United States. It has won the respect and confidence of all citizens without regard to party. It has removed that apprehension of the dangers which would attend change of party in the Federal Administration which had become a serious obstacle to the multistiance of our system. It has contained the maintained of the public moneys, and linguised upon their devotion to constitutional purposes. It has effected a practical reform of the civil service. It is maintained of the public moneys, and linguised upon their devotion to constitutional purposes. It has effected a practical reform of the civil service. It is maintained the national character for justice and forbearance in dealine with foreign countries. It management of the Tr

while if Irving Hall should contest only one district, the other sown men could vote axainst Irving Hall. It was therefore resolved not to be a support of the committee that if they were in an earnest Irving Hall would be satisfied with one committee man and they was committee that if they were in a committee man and they was committee that if they were in a committee man and they was committee that if they were in a committee man and they was committee that if they were in a committee and found that he had irritated the committee and found that he had irritated the trying to lay a trap for Irving Hall. He then said that he was willing to choose one district. At first he chose the sixth, and finally the Cockram.

Juggo Power saked him if he had decided on the Seventh. He said he had, Judgo Power of the Committee on the seventh was composed of the seventh. He said he had, Judgo Power and the seventh was composed of the seventh. He said he had, Judgo Power and the seventh was composed of the seventh. He said he had, Judgo Power and the seventh was composed of the seventh. He said he had, Judgo Power and the seventh was composed of the seventh. He said had he had, Judgo Power and the seventh was composed of the seventh where the committee on known that the committee that it was composed of the seventh where the committee on the seventh was composed of the seventh where the committee on known that the composed will be seventh where the seventh was considered where the seventh was considered where the seventh was considered with the composed was the seventh was considered where the seventh was c

abled him to win the farmors' vote in his past contests.

John Courtney of Cortland county nominated Lawrence J. Fitzgeraid of Cortland county for State Treasurer. D. Cady Herrick seconded the nomination, and it was made by acclamation. Mr. Fitzgeraid is an Irishman, a wagon manufacturer, and lives in the same county with Dan, Lamont,
Herbert F. Bissell of Buffalo, a young man, who is a relative of and resembles Wilson S. Bissell, the President's old law partner, nominated Charles F. Taber of Buffalo for Attorney-Goneral. Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn seconded the nomination, and promised that the solid vote of Brooklyn's thirty-six delegates would be given to Tabor when it came to ballotting. Peter Mitchell also seconded Tabor's nomination, and said that Tammany Hall would give him thirty-six votes. Congressman Campbell told the Convention that Tabor would get some votes from the County Democracy. C. N. Bulger of Oswego, who is Chairman of the ex-committee of the State organization. Col. Fellows seconded it in behalf of the majority of the County Democracy, and Childs of Senees county told what a fine man Poucher was, and how much the Seneca county men wanted him for Attorney-General. Most of the speeches were long, and the Convention was impatinet for a ballot, and stamped on the floor to drown several of the speeches.

The roll call started off with the Albany delegation, headed by D. Cady Herrick, for Poucher.

and stamped on the floor to drown several of the speeches.

The roll call started off with the Albany delegation, headed by D. Cady Herrick, for Poucher, in return for the work Poucher did as Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Peekham campaign last fall. Poucher led till it came to Erie county, which gave 15 votes for Tabor, and made the score stand: Tabor, 41; Poucher, 33. From that on Tabor led. Kings gave him 36 votes, and Tammany 36 more. The majority of the County Democracy voted for Poucher, but a third went for Tabor. The country delegates voted pretty evenly, and the result was settled by the Kings and Tammany vote. Tabor was nominated. By that time Sullivan country was called, and before the result was announced C. N. Bulger moved to make the nomination by acclamation. It was done amid cheers. The vote was 230 to 152. A change of Brooklyn and Tammany would have turned the scale, or if the whole of New York had gone for Poucher he would have been nominated. Up to yesterday morning Poucher was ahead, but since the feeling against Cleveland has become more manifest the strength of Tabor has grown, and the Tammany caucus this morning decided to support Tabor as a unit. The

to yesterday morning Poucher was ahead, but since the feeling against Cleveland has become more manifest the strength of Tabor has grown, and the Tammany caucus this morning decided to support Tabor as a unit. The attempt of some of the prominent Cleveland men to have the County Democracy unite in favor of Poucher falled.

Tabor is the present Deputy Attorney-General. He is a young man, but has gone up rapidly in his profession, and has shown by his conduct of cases in the Attorney-General's office that he is capable of conducting the business of the office.

Col. Fell w nominated John Bogart of New York for: tat Engineer. D. Cady Herrick seconded the omination, and it was made by seclamation. Bogart was formerly Deputy State Engineer, but he has done so well since he left the office that he sent a telegram to his friends to-day saying that he would not accept the nomination, as he is making more money now than the salary of the State Engineer amounts to. He is the engineer of the new Harlem bridge, Secretary of the Bate Engineer amounts to. He is the engineer of the new Harlem bridge, Secretary of the Seciety of Civil Engineers, and has laid out Washington Park at Albany, and assisted in the laying out of Central Park.

That committee had been announced, and

of Central Park.

That completed the ticket, and after the State Committee had been announced, and the thanks of the Convention given to the Chairman and Secretaries and the Democrats of Saratoga, the Convention adjourned. The State Committee is as follows:

# THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Dist.

18. Edward Murphy, Jr.

19. D. Cady Herrick.

20. John Foley.

21. George S. Weed.

22. Francis Spratt.

23. T. Mason Smith.

24. Clinton Beckwith.

25. Wm. H. Kirk.

26. Charles W. Brown.

27. Wm. A. Poncher.

28. Wm. L. Muller.

29. Wm. L. Muller.

20. Levi J. Deland.

31. Patrick J. Suttley.

29. Peter E. Doyle.

30. John M. Wiley.

30. John M. Wiley.

40. John M. Wiley.

THE LOCKED UP SURPLUS. SECRETARY FAIRCRILD HAS AN IM-

PORTANT CONSULTATION WITH NEW YORK BANKERS, The Discussion Points Out that Other Methode Must be Used to Get the Treasury's Surplus Money Into Business Channels— The Secretary's Right to Buy Bonds for Other Purposes Than the Staking Fund.

The modest office of Assistant Trensurer Charles J. Canda in the southwest corner of the Sub-Treasury was yesterday the scene of one of the most important and highly interesting conferences that has been held in Wall street, or, for that matter in any part of the United States, in a number of years, It was called at the request of Secretary Fairchild, and its object was to consider the financial policy of the Government and its bearing on the financial and commercial requirements of the country. It was considered a natural sequence to the disturbed and anxious views expressed by New York bankers and mer-chants in THE SUN of Sept, 18, who feared that the vast absorption of funds by the United States Treasury would lead to financial disaster, the immediate result of which was shown in the conference on Sept. 21 between President Cloveland, Hugh S. Thompson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and Treasurer Hy-att, when it was determined to purchase \$14,-000,000 Government 4%s and 4s. It was accepted at that time that the purchase of the \$14.000,000 bonds by the Government would furnish the necessary relief.

Yesterday's conference was for the purpose of ascertaining just how far this relief had or was likely to extend, to determine whether further disbursements by the Government were necessary, and, if so, to decide upon the best practical means for getting the surplus out of the Treasury and shunting it into the financial and trade channels of the country. Secretary Fairehild came from Washington

on Monday. The conference was held at the suggestion of the President, and when the Secretary arrived at the Sub-Treasury shortly before noon the following gentlemen, in re-sponse to invitations sent by Mr. Cauda, were there to meet him: Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; O. D. Baldwin. President of the Fourth National Bank; Harris C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank; Conrad N. Jordan, Vice-President of the Bank; Conrad N. Jordan, Vice-Fresident of the Western National Bank; Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' National Bank; George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; William P. St. John. President of the Mercantile National Bank; James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Edmund D. Randoiph, President of the Continental National Bank; Rosewell G. Rolafon, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Gen. Louis Pitzgerald, President of the Mercantle Trust Company; R. T. Wilson, the banker of 2 Exchange court; John Crosby Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., and Alexander E. Orr of David Dows & Co., and Fresident of the Produce Exchange. Invitations were also sent to J. Phrpont Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Frederick D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Rowland N. Hazzard, President of the American Loan and Trust Company, and John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, Mr. Morgan was engaged at the Episcopal Convention, and Messrs. Tappen, Stewart, and Hazzard, having had a desultory conference with the Secretary on Monday, at which they fully and succinctly expressed their views on the financial situation, they thought that their presence at the larger conference was unnecessary. Western National Bank; Jacob D. Vermilye,

presence at the larger conference was unnecessary.

It was along toward 3 o'clock before the conference was at an end, and it was then learned that the majority acreent had speken with approbation of the President's conduct in offering to buy the \$14,000,000 bonds. It was, however, demonstrated to the satisfaction of some that already the floating bonds of the 4%s had been tendered to the Government, and others thought that the same was true, to some extent, of the 4s. It was recalled that the President's offer to buy \$14,000,000 of those issues expires on Oct. 8, and that thus far only \$9,000,000 have been tendered to the Government. It was generally accepted that temporary relief had been afforded by the President's crediar, and then the discussion turned to the needs of the business world from Oct. 8 to such time as the next Congress can devise means to reduce the revenue, the enormity of which and the consequent accumulations in the Treasury is spoken of as the root of all the disturbance.

While there was pronounced unanimity as to the requirements of the country in the immediate future there was more or less diversity of opinion as to the method of the remedy. It having been demonstrated to some that the floating 4s and 45s, particularly the latter issue, had been absorbed in the recent couls floating 4s and 45s, particularly the

illoating 4s and 45s, particularly the latter issue, had been absorbed in the recent calls by the Socretary and the offer of the President, some of the financial men present advocated that the Government advance its bids for both issues, especially the 4s. This suggestion received warm support by some and was vigorously opposed by others. It was also suggested that if by Oct. 8 it was shown that the President's offer did not meet with the satisfactory response which had been anticipated, it would be advisable to designate a larger number of banks as the depositories of internal revenue receipts, the banks furnishing Government bords as collateral in conformity with the law. This suggestion had many supporters.

formity with the law. This suggestion had many supporters.
Secretary Fairchild then called for the views of those present as to his authority to purchase bonds not required for the sinking fund. This appeared to be a knotty question with him. The act of March 3, 1881, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase United States bonds with his surplus money was produced and read. Section 2 of the act was the point under discussion. It reads:

That the Secretary of the Treasury may stany time

That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds; provided.

That the bonds so prohased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled.

appropriated or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchaseor redeemption of United States bends: provided.

That the bonds so perchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled. It appeared that the Secretary wished to get the opinion of the bankers as to his authority in the matter. If he is in doubt after yesterday's conference, he will, if necessary, providing other plans preventing the accumulations until Congross acts are not adonted, request Attorney-General Garland to furnish him with an opinion as to the construction he should accept of the statute.

Secretary Fairehild referred to the tromendous power which the almost uniform interpretation of the act conferred upon the Secretary of the Trensury, and said he would be loathed to exercise it until he was fully and legally convinced that he was empowered to. The majority of the bankers advised him that the act empowered him to buy bonds not required for the sinking fund. It was recalled to the Secretary that Secretary McCullough had furnished him with satisfactory precedents in the prurchase of \$50,000,000 of the "continued 85s," the original 6s of July and August, 1861, the report for 1882, showing the purchase of \$50,000,000 of the "continued 35s," and the report for 1883, showing the purchase of \$50,000,000 of the saint in the purchase of \$50,000,000 of the saint he purchase of \$50,000,000 of the saint he sinking fund were furnished as precedents.

Mr. Fairchild instened to the arguments and views on the question, but did not indicate that he had been convinced. He afterward spoke of the conference to a Sux reporter as one called to get an expression of opinion on the monetary situation, but he declined to state his views as so the act of March 3, 1831. The impressions of those who attended the conference are as follows.

President Cannon—The President and Secretaries along the surface of the conference are as follows.

President the surface of the country will be made to the required for the sink

sinking fund, but it must be kept in mind that the Treasury is gathering daily from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. We have assurances, however, from to-day's conference that the Government will carefully watch these accumulations and exercise its discretion as to preventing them.

President Olcott—I didn't stay long at the conference, but I am firmly convinced that the Secretary has a perfect right to buy bonds outside of the sinking fund.

President Vermilye—The Secretary's course in the matter of buying bonds for other requirements than the sinking fund is as plain as day. He has an undoubted right to do so, President Tappen—The money trouble is about over for the present. Certainly the Secretary has a right to exceed the sinking fund requirements in purchasing bonds. The law of 1881 gives him that right. It was framed to provent the conflict between the Treasury absorptions and the commercial wants of the country. All that the Secretary is required to do is to exercise his official judgment. The suggestion of increasing the number of banks to receive the excise revenues is worthy only of meagare consideration. The banks would be required to give big bonds, and we, in my judgment, are not warranted in attempting any such remedy.

President Orr thought the President's offer had relieved the situation, but he declined to discuss the Secretary's right to buy bonds not for the sinking fund because he was with the Secretary when The Sur reporter was talking with Mr. Fairchild, and heard the Secretary decline to discuss the question.

President Baldwin—The majority present approved the Administration's recent course in money matters, and all were pleased at the indications that the Treasury accumulations are to be prevented, it possible. In my opinion the Secretary has the unquestioned right to buy bonds for other purposes than the sinking fund.

President Baldwin—The Secretary's course has been correct thus far, but I contend that

fund.

President Rolston—The Secretary's course has been correct thus far, but I contend that he has done all that he is empowered to do, the should wait for Congress to repeal the internal revenue laws and reduce the tariff. He shouldn't permit Wall street to lean on the Government.

He should wait for Congress to repeal the internal revenue laws and reduce the tariff. He shouldn't permit Wall street to lean on the Government.

President Stewart—The President and Secretary are going alsead all right. Mr. Fairchild has a perfect right to buy bonds for other than sinking fund requirements.

John Crosby Brown—The Secretary is proceeding with wisdom and judgment, but I would not want to even suggest about his sinking fund prerogatives.

President Jordan—The act of March 3, 1881, gives Air. Fairchild the right to buy all the bonds he wants outside of the sinking fund requirements, and I don't know why Mr. Fairchild shouldn't.

Mr. H. T. Wilson—The result of to-day's conference is that the Secretary is willing to do anything under the law and in a practical way to lighten the financial situation until Congress meets. While it is perhaps clear that the floating 4s and 4/ss have been absorbed. I would not advise the Secretary to advance his hids for them. One remedy and one favorable, it seems to me, was suggested to-day. The trouble has been that most of the internal revenue receipts have gone into comparatively few banks, as these few have only been designated as depositories. The receipts from the internal revenue for the next three months will be botween \$50,000.000 and \$40,000.000.000.000 on \$40,000.000 of the internal Government bonds against it. The sinking fund requirements, according to Mr. Pairchild, are \$48,000.000 of the circular offer of Sept. 21. He still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28,000.000 of the still has the right to purchase \$28

#### WORKING FOR THE ANARCHISTS. Their Case Now in Gen. Pryor's Hands-Mrs. Black's Sentiments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Capt. Black, counsel in charge of the Anarchist case, arrived home from New York to-day accompanied by his wife. Capt. Black said the case was now in the hands of Gen. Pryor, and no new developments could be looked for until the transcript of the record was written up for presentment to pre-of the United States Supreme Court Justices. In case the huge record could not be prepared prior to Nov. 11, the Governor would be asked to grant a respite, and there was little reason to doubt that the request would be granted.

Mrs. Black had a great deal to say about her

experiences in New York. "Oh, my." said she.
"What great stories they telegraphed here about me from New York. I never saw a re-porter, and I never said any of the stuff they put in my mouth. That story about living on a precipice and so forth, is pure imagination on the part of the person who wrote it. So is the story about the girls in love with Lingg. So is the story about the wives of these men kill-ing their little children. Were that not so brutal a story it would be ridiculous. I did say to some ladies who called on me that I did say to some ladies who called on me that I did ing their little children. Were that not so brutal a story it would be ridiculous. I did say to some ladios who called on me, that I did not think some of these women would live if their dear ones were taken from them in such a way. I said that hirs Fleiden's mind was affected by the verdict, and that if they kiled her hushand it would probably drive her insance. "Wasn't it awful about poor Neebe? There is not a lawyer in this country, except Mr. Grinnell, who would be so cruci as to take a man away to the penitentiary and put him in a felon's stripes without giving him a moment to kiss his motherless little children good-by. It was shamefully cruel. It made my blood boil when I read the u-count of it. Then, too, it was unjust to take him to Joliet, just for spite, without giving his lawyers notice, when Mr. Grinnell know that Capt. Black was going to appeal the case. That kind of treatment will not do Mr. Grinnell nor smy one eise any good: and, if they hang these men, do they think they will kill them for all time? D. K. Hill said to me that they should be hanged because they were the brains of the movement. Do they think they can hang brains or kill an idea? Why, if they hang these men the workingmen of this country will take their little children on Sundays and show them the graves of the Anarchists and tell them 'those men died for us, and they will strew the graves with flowers.

"Do you think the working people know that Neebe's crime was organizing the bakers and browers' laborers in societies, so that they could better their lives for themselves and their families? That's all he was guilty of.

"On the way here from New York I met the wife of a rich miner in Novada, and she told me how tender hearted her little daughter was, and said that one day the child ran in crying because there was a poor little daughter was, and said that one day the child ran in crying because there was a poor little daughter was, and said that one day the child ran in crying because there was a poor little daughter was, and sa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Car No. 2 of the Fish Commission has arrived in this city with a cargo of front and rock hoss, which will be sent on application to

tront and rock bass, which will be sent on application to persons in Maryland, Virginia, and Femsylvania. Next week 25.000 young carp will be shipped to Kansas City for applicants residing in Kansas. Colorado, lowa, and west to the source of the state of the days later be seen to the source of the state of the section o

## Caunda's New Ruttrond.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28,-It is now thought probable that the track laying on the Red River road will commence next week, in which event the line will be completed in time to handle considerable part of this season's crops. Farmers are loaded down with a super-abundance of produce of all kinds, especially wheat, and they are at their wits' end to find means for moving it. Rolls for the new road are arriving daily, and the report that the Canadian Pacific road would unneces-sarily delay them has proven to be unfounded.

WILKESBARBS, Pa., Sept. 28.-Judge Rice to day in the case of Moritz Hoffman, a well known cloth-ing morehant who, it is alleged, was kidnepped by his ing morchant who it is alreged, was alunapped by his family, and although a perfectly sane man has been conflued in an insane asylum as a lonatic, denied a motion to quash proceedings instituted by friands to find out his whereabouts. A further hearing will be had on saturday next, when the family must produce Hoffman or furnish satisfactory proof of his insanity.

#### Fortune Smiles on Mr. Walker. DOVER. N. H., Sept. 28 .- In the Supreme Court

a day in the suit of John C. Walker of this city against the Poston and Maine Kadrend for Otten for inluries bushed by heart thrown trum his carriage, the intress both, search at the Mainey depth by a normality on the defendant's road, the jury rendered a wardiet for the plantial for SAGM.

Cherry-Malt Phosphitos. A brain and life-giving tonic. All drugglats.—dds. BAIRD GETS A SET-BACK.

The Breeklyn City Convention will be Held

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee met a week ago and fixed the times and places for holding the primary elections and nominating conventions. The City Convention is set down for the afternoon of Oct. 4 and the County Convention the same evening. Hitherto the County Conven-tion has preceded the City Convention, and the change, it is said, this year was made by the committee in the interests of Andrew D. Baird, one of the leading candidates for the Mayor-alty nomination. Mr. Baird comes from the Eastern District, and Justice Rhinehardt, who is a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff.

Eastern District, and Justice Kninenard, who is a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff. comes from the same district. Mr. Baird's friends on the Executive Committee, fearing that Justice Rhinchard's nomination for Sheriff might lead to the selection of a Western District man for Mayor, arranged that the City Convention should be held first.

Last night the General Committee met and adopted the report of the committee, except so far as the time for holding the City and County Conventions was concerned. By a decisive vote the old nian was restored, so that the County Conventions was concerned. By a decisive vote the old nian was restored, so that the County Convention will be held first. This is regarded as the first set-back Mr. Baird has received in his apparently triumphal march toward the Mayoralty pomination, and the friends of Mr. George B. Forrester, the leading Western District candidate, consider his chances as considerably increased.

Democratic sentiment meanwhile is setting in strongly in favor of the nomination of 8t to Comptroller Alfred C. Chapin, the accomplishment of which, it is believed by all well-informed politicians, would render the nomination of any Republican, not even excepting that of ex-Mayor Seth Low, an empty honor.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN. He will Make His Tour on the Pinest Cars

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28 .- The finishing touches are now being put on the special train of cars that will be used by the President on his Western and Southern trip. The work is being done at the Puliman car shops in this city, and the train will be one of the ilnest ever made up in the world. -It will consist of the Alfarata, a composite car of the Pennsylvania vestibule train; the Velasco, a vestibule sleeper, and Mr. Pullman's private car, P. P. C. The forward car will have an engine and dynamos that will furnish electric lights for the entire train. All the upholstery has been renewed, and Mr. Pullman's car has been completely changed from its original appearance. Electric call belis are in all the cars. The fittings throughout are most elaborate, and complete in the conforts of a first-class hotel and the luxuries of a millionaire's mansion. The work has been under way for ten days, and must be completed before daylight to-morrow, so that the train can leave for Washington. The train as it now stands represents \$200,000

A BADLY DAMAGED WAR BILLP. The Canada Much Bemeralized by her Col-

lision with a Bark. HALIFAX, Sept. 28 .- The British war ship Canada arrived here to-day from her cruise in the St. Lawrence. She was very seriously damaged by her collision with the English bark Pecress on the 19th. Her ram is twisted around to the port side, and a portion of the stem was thus torn off, making a large hole in the fore water-tight compartment, which is shell room. The Peeress on being struck by the Canada hung on her ram for a few moments during which seven or eight men from the

during which seven or eight men from the bark climbed on board the man-of-war. On getting clear the bark rapidly actiled down till the water was flush with how upper dock, and she would have sunk in a few minutes but for her cargo of timber.

The Canada stood by the Peersas throughout the night, hoping to be able to take her in tow the next day, but the heavy sea prevented. The following day the weather moderated and the bark was towed to Gasne, when the diver of the Canada examined both vessels. The Peerses is hopelessly damaged, there being a hole in her side through which the diver could pass. The timbers in her side were torn outward by the Canada's ram. She remains at Gaspe waterlogged. It is thought the Canada will have to go to England, but exposure to bad weather in her prosent unseaworthy condition would be too risky.

## FINDING A CLAM MINE,

850,000 Worth of Clams Thickly Packed Boston, Sept. 28 .- They have discovered a clam mine in Ipswich, and it is so valuable that they are arresting all outsiders who trespass on the diggings. The towns of Ipswich and Essex both lay claim to the river flats, which. it has been discovered, are rich with juley, white-shelled fruit. No clam diggings were ever known here like these. The clams in number, size, and quality surpass anything over seen here before. They lie so thickly packed together in the mud and are so easily gathered that even a green hand at claim digging can easily earn 4 per day at the work.

The value of the bed is estimated at \$50,000, and a chance to labor in this vicinity is a coveted prize. The people of inswich claim the exclusive right to work the mine, and they have caused the arrest of two Essex claim diggers for trespass. To day the Essex people retailate by arresting William and Frank Jewett on the same charge. The cases will be heard in the Gloucester police court on Friday. It is a question of town lines, and the records of colonial days must settle the dispute.

## A New Metal for Heavy Guns.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 28,-The United States Naval Institute will soon issue advance copies of a paper by Alfred H. Cowles on aluminum bronze for heavy guns, which will be discussed at a meeting of the institute to be held in Annapolis on Oct. 27. Mr. Cowles argues that by either the Rodman or Deane process of casting, guas can be made of this alloy that will have a much higher tensile strength and ductility than the finest quality of mild steel f-rgings; that it would be impossible to burst a gun cast from this alloy with four times the powder pressure now used in the "built up" steel gun, and, thally, that the plants required for producing aluminum broase and casting guns therefrom would not require more than one third as great an outlay as it is proposed to invest in plants for the construction of built up guns, while not one quarter of the time will be necessary to build the aluminum plant and guns. Mr. Cowies also estimates that guns can be east from a "minisum broaze at 20 per cent. I have constitued from the metal of the gun which have all guns of siest, while do per cent. of this cost till be capital stored away in the metal of the gun which metal can be remeited and used over an indunite number of times. The leading metallurgies and ordnance experts of the United States, thereat Britain, France, Reigium, and Germany with be invited to discuss the paper. tensile strength and ductility than the finest quality of

## Was this Man a Brooklynite?

New Haven, Sept. 23 .- The body of an un-NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23.—The body of an un-known man was washed ashore at Morris Cove to day. The man was 5 feet to inches in height and weighed about 130 pounds. The top of the head is bald and the hair is black. A bushy black beard, slightly gray about the chin, covers he face. In the pocket was found a brooklyn Zujie of Sept. 21. Written on the marrin of the pager was the address: "Gill. E. Farmam, St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Twenty fourth ward."

## Suicide of a Soldier.

St. Paul, Sept. 28,-Sergeant Ralph Teeple heavily. Early this morning he cut his throat with a raser, from the effects of which he died this afternoon. He was an unmarried man, and took part in the receut shooting matches at Fort Suelling, securing second place on the list of Dakota marksmen.

## Chiengo's Coming Hollday.

Curcago, Sept. 28,-Mayor Roche issued proclamation this afternoon requesting all busines houses and manufacturing establishments to close on Oct. A and declaring that day a patic builday on ac-count of the President's visit. He also suggested that buildings along the ine of march be decorated with flags.

#### Cardinal Gibbons in Milwankee. MILWAUREE, Sept. 28 .- Cardinal Gibbons and party arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and are the guests of Archbishop Hess. The afternoon was spent in a carriage drive about the city. The party will leave for St. Paul to-morrow.

A Continuous Dally Grain Session The managers of the Produce Exchange rati

fied yearerday the ballot of the members adopting a continuous daily grain assists from 40 to 3 a'chek. This is a sing at President Wright of the Chicago Board of Trade, who advised the Produce Exchange to do as it pleased about the question and Chicago would suit herself.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

A perfect preparation for children's complaints.

SHARP'S WIFE'S DEVOTION.

SHE HAS NEVER LEFT HIM SINCE ME

WAS LOCKED UP ON JUNE 18. She Breke Down Only When the Append

Went Against him-Bourke Cockram Called Home to Keep Sharp From Sing Stag W. Bourke Cockran has been hastily called W. Bourke Cockran has been hastly called from Saratoga, where he was attending the Democratic Convention, to take part in the struggle that Lawyer Stickney is making to keep Jacob Sharp out of Sing Sing prison. All the array of lawyers that clustered about Mr. Sharp during his trial have fallen away from his fortunes except Mr. Stickney and per-haps Peter Mitchell, whose sympathies are still with Mr. Sharp, although his chances to fabor for him have been usurped by Mr. Stickney. Mr. Cockran appeared in the case only after the conviction, and then in the form of an orator, but now he has been called upon for other work, and has obeyed the summons. He arrived in town last evening and went at once to Ludlow street jail, where he remained in consultation with Mr. Sharp for half an

hour. Mr. Stickney was there in the morning, and his interview with his aged client was a longer one.

Both the lawyers were reticent regarding their future actions. Mr. Stickney because he is never communicative, and Mr. Cockran probably because he was not certain concern-ing the next step. The opinion denying the motion for a new trial was made public on Monday, but Judge Van Brunt delayed the formal announcement of it in order to give for the formal announcement of it in order to give for the formal announcement of it in order to give for the formal for at 11 o'clock this morning, and the formal order will be handed to District Attorney Martine by Judge Van Brunt. The order will be in the hands of Sheriff Grant at midday, and the work of preparing for Mr. Sharp's removal to Sing Sing on Friday will be begun at once.

In this emergency there are only two methods by which the law can be invoked to keep Mr. Sharp in town. One of these is to

methods by which the law can be invoked to keep Mr. Sharp in town. One of these is to secure from some Judge of the Court of Appeals a certificate reopening the case for an argument before this court of last resort. Such a certificate would operate as a stay and prevent Mr. Sharp's removal to Sing Sing for at least a week, as the Court of Appeals will not convene in Albany until Monday. Any Judge of this court can grant a certificate on the same grounds which justified Judge Potter in granting a stay.

The other course is to show conclusively that Mr. Sharp's physical condition is such that the journey to Sing Sing or his detention there would jeopardize his life. If his removal is deferred on this ground he will never roach Sing Sing, because his prospects of growing stronger under all his troubles are absolutely worthless. Dr. Loonis, who thoroughly understands Mr. Sharp's condition. Is certain that the only change that can be expected in it is a change for the worse. He said two months ago that Mr. Sharp might live for a year, and that he might be a dead man in a month. He was cortain that he would never again be a well man. All those who know Mr. Sharp a year ago were struck by the strange for the worse in him during his trial, and unless they saw him later, on the day that he was sentenced, they were shocked by his wrocked appearance. On this occasion he had to be aimost carried across the sidewalk from the jail to the carriage to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After his sentence he sat in Sheriff Grant's office for an hour, and grew so woak while there that he was on the verge of fainting more than once.

Bince that time no one has seen him except the mambers of his family, his lawyers, his physiciana, and the custodians of the jail. His life in Ludiow attent in his conventally weak has been apparent for some time, and the realist of him.

The one who has suffered most is his faithful wife, who has never once been beyond the reach of his guavering voice since June 18.

tion of his position has never been very clear to him.

The one who has suffered most is his faithful wife, who has never once been beyond the reach of his quavoring voice since June 18, when he was locked up in the jail. Warden Keating, who had been using the old quarters of William M. Tweed as his parlors, readily gave them up to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp. They front on Ludlow street, and have two large fron-barred windows. The rooms are neatly furnished with Brussels carpet, Pictures of rural scenes hang on the walls, and the windows, with their iron bars, are covered with heavy blue shades, and over these hang neat lace curtains. The first room has a door leading out into a little hall, which leads also to the big square yard, with its horseshoe-

nest lace curtains. The first room has a door leading out into a little hall, which leads also to the big square yard, with its horseshoeshoped grass plot.

In this room is Mr. Sharp's bed, that rests just opposite the window, his easy chair and a little table which holds his medicines. Near the head of the bed is a door leading into an adjoining room, where Mrs. Sharp sleeps, when sleep is possible. This door is always open, and when Mr. Sharp is awake his wife is nearly always hovering about him. She is a tall, graceful, well-shaped woman, bordering on 60 years. There was nothing in her appearance a few months ago to indicate that so many years were resting upon her, but of late time and care have stamped their imprint upon her face. There are now lines of wrinkles masking it, and the features are pinched and wan. Her eyes are heavy with grief and lack of needful rest. Her black hair, that she wears in little scolleps low over her forchead, is only slightly streaked with gray. The only conspicuous jewelry that she wears is a pair of large diamond carrings that Mr. Sharp gave her only a short time ago. She dresses always in black.

In the early part of the trial Mr. Stickney kept her hopeful, as be did her husband, with assurance that a vindication would result from it, and so when the blow came it fell all the heavier. She was hopeful even after the conviction, but when the General Term refused to interfere her strength gave way, and since last Monday she has been weeping almost continually. She does not think so much of the shane that will be added to her name when her husband is in convict clothes as she thinks of the separation that his removal to Sing Sing will cause. She has lived with him for forty years, and has seldom been away from his side a whole day in all that time. She has said that she would rather they both should die than that they should be separated and kept apart for months at a time, as they will be if he goes to Sing Sing by the stringent rules of prison life. Her toars have made her hus

Eight members of the Anarchist Defence Committee, appointed by the Central Labor Union and District Assembly 40 of the K. of L., met last night in the room of the Secretary of the Central Labor Union at Pythogram is Committee. The object of the Assembly 40 of the K. of L., met last night in the Pythogram is Committee. The object of the Pythogram is Committee. The content of the Committee of the Comm

Jack Dempsey Wasn't There. Parabola Hall, New Brighton, contained

Parabola Hill, New Brighton, contained about one hundred and fifty spectators of an exhibition of boxing last night. Jack Dempsey and Jack Reagan were on the bills for an exhibition match, but Dempsey, was not present. Frank White and Martin Dempsey, and John Statis and other and the state of the rounder and John Statis and other and the state of the rounder such the again wound up with three rounds in which Reagan was one of the contestants.

## Joseph Sunderhaft Hangs Himself,

The body of Joseph Sunderhaft, aged 50, was Into body of a coopin Sintiferinit, aged of, was found hanging in a slaughter house in Fifteenth avenue Newark vectorialy afternoon. He was the husband of Barbara Souderhalf one of the chief witnesses serainst keeper Patrick Laverty of the Trenton State prison, He took to drink after his wife was locked up for stealing. Dissipation led to the suicide.

Earthquake Shocks Felt Off Cuba.

The steamship Alps, which arrived from Port

#### su Prince, reports that on Sept. 23 when off the south coast of Cubs a rhock of a marine earthquake lasting 45 seconds was fell, and not long after five other shocks of shorter duration were felt.

The Weather Yesterday. Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer; 3 A. M., 75; Ha. M., 505; P. M.

Signal Office Prediction.

Slightly warmer, light rains, light to fresh